pieces of bark and cobwebs, lined with the same material; it is a deep cup-shaped structure, and the outside covered with these pieces of bark makes it look like part of the bough on which it is built. It has an internal depth of 1½ inch, external 3 inches; internal diameter 1½ inch, external 2 inches. The eggs have the ground-colour white and lightly marked towards the smaller end with large dark slate-coloured markings varying in intensity; at the larger end they are confluent, but do not form a zone. They measure: A 1·77 × 1·35, B 1·8 × 1·35, C 1·75 × 1·32 centimetre.

XXX.—*Field-Notes on the Birds of the Estancia Sta. Elena, Argentine Republic.*—Part III.* By A. H. Holland. *With Remarks by* P. L. Sclater.

[Mr. Holland, who in the intervals of work continues to collect and observe the birds met with on his estancia in the Argentine Republic, again sends me a small collection to look over. The notes were written in September 1895, but the specimens, obtained during the previous breeding-season, have only lately reached me. They are referable to the following 11 species. I give Mr. Holland's field-notes.—P. L. S.]

1. Progne furcata (Arg. Orn. i. p. 24).

[A fine adult male of this species. I am still doubtful about its real distinctness from *P. purpurea*.—P. L. S.]

2. Calliste pretiosa, Cab. (Scl. Cat. B. x. p. 114).

This is the only specimen I have seen of this species.

[This is a young female of *Calliste pretiosa*, of Paraguay and Southern Brazil, and is new to the Argentine avifauna. It is probably only a straggler at Sta. Elena.—P. L. S.]

3. Agelæus flavus (Arg. Orn. i. p. 98).

Common, and resident here in small flocks all the year breeding in the spring in the tall "paja" grass.

* See Part I., 'The Ibis,' 1893, p. 483, and Part II., 'The Ibis,' 1895, p. 213.

4. Trupialis militaris (Arg. Orn. i. p. 104).

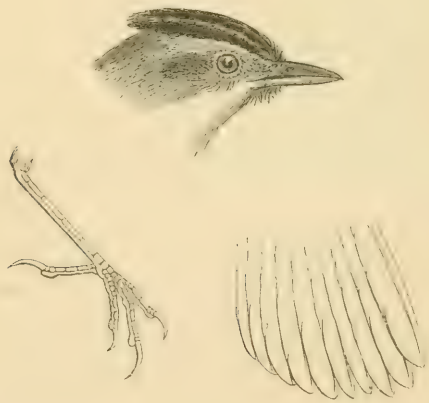
Fairly common. Resident all the year, breeding in the tall "paja" grass. It is usually seen in pairs, frequenting the high land where maize or weeds grow.

5. Tænioptera rubetra (Arg. Orn. i. p. 120).

Fairly common throughout the winter, *i. e.* from May to September, in loose flocks, which hunt insects running over the ploughed lands and bare ground. It catches its prey as the other Tyrants do.

6. Hapalocercus hollandi, sp. nov.

♀. No. 212. Rare. This bird closely resembles *Habrura pectoralis*, but I do not think it is of the same species, although it is similar, as also are its eggs, which are three in



Head, wing, and foot of *Hapalocercus hollandi*.

number and of the same creamy colour. I shall be glad to have your opinion whether it is different. My attention was called to it by its different style of flight.

[Mr. Holland is quite right. This is certainly not *Habrura pectoralis*, but belongs to the same group, and is probably

referable to *Hapalocercus*. I believe it to be undescribed, and Graf von Berlepsch, to whom I have shown it, is of the same opinion.

I propose to call it after its energetic discoverer:

Hapalocercus hollandi, sp. nov.

Supra olivaceus, pilei plumis cristatis nigris flavicante mixtis, striga superciliari flavicante; alis caudaque fuscis colore pallidiore limbatis; illarum tectricibus flavido terminatis: subtus pallide sulphureo-flavus, ventre dilutiore: rostro superiore nigricante, inferiore albicante; pedibus nigricantibus. Long. tota 4·0, alæ 1·7, caudæ 1·7, rostri a rictu 4·75 (poll. Angl.).

Hab. Argentina centr. ad prædium S. Helenæ.

This little Tyrant is most like *H. acutipennis* (Scl. Cat. B. xiv. p. 93), but is at once distinguishable by its striped and crested head, which reminds one rather of a *Serpophaga*. The fourth primary is attenuated and rather shorter than the third and fifth. The single specimen (obtained at Sta. Elena, Jan. 15th, 1895) is a female, so the wing-structure may be different in the male.

The species will go into the second section of my synopsis, with the under-surface yellow. It differs conspicuously from the two species there given in its striped and crested head.

I have written to Mr. Holland for further specimens and more information concerning this interesting species.]

7. Antrostomus parvulus (Arg. Orn. ii. p. 14).

A female. I fancy this species breeds here, but its habits are hard to follow.

8. Hydropsalis furcifera (Arg. Orn. ii. p. 15).

Rare. A pair bred in a small monte of willows, but I did not discover them until the young were hatched, and then I waited until these were full-grown before shooting the specimen. This year I hope to obtain its eggs. It is easily flushed during daytime, and if much disturbed becomes very shy.

9. Plegadis guarauna (Arg. Orn. ii. p. 109).

This Ibis breeds here in immense colonies during November in our rush-covered lagunas. Here must have been thousands of nests, which were constructed of dry weeds, raised above the water some eighteen inches. They are well-made structures and are close to each other, as in a gullery, each nest containing three eggs of an uniform intense blue.

10. Dafila bahamensis (Arg. Orn. ii. p. 135).

Of this Duck I have found nests under tall grass similar to those of *D. spinicauda*; but the eggs differ in being more glossy and slightly smaller.

11. Columba picazuro (Arg. Orn. ii. p. 139).

♂. No. 201. Very common throughout the winter, as is also *C. maculosa*.

XXXI.—*Notes on the Nidification of some Indian Birds not mentioned in Hume's 'Nests and Eggs.'*—Part III. By E. C. Stuart Baker, F.Z.S.

[Continued from 'The Ibis,' 1895, p. 236.]

34. Dicrurus annectens. (*Oates*, Fauna of British India, Birds, i. p. 312.)

All the nests of the Dicruridæ appear to be very much like one another, and the nest of this, the Crow-billed Drongo, is not, to any appreciable extent, different from those of *D. ater* and its allies; but, taking a large series of nests into consideration, that of *D. annectens* will be found to be somewhat smaller and neater than that of any of its nearest relations, and at the same time it is even more fragile. The structures are of the usual cup-shape, measuring somewhat under $3\frac{1}{2}''$ in external diameter by about an inch in depth, and the external measurements vary considerably, according to the site and position of the nest, being sometimes as much as $5''$ across, at others barely $4''$. Fine pliant twigs, coarse grasses, and similar articles form the staple part of the materials used, these being very thoroughly intertwined and much bound